FIRST VIETNAM STUDENT PROTEST IN U.S.

Thousands of Vietnamese students in South Vietnam have protested against the war and many have been jailed. But the first such protest action here in the U.S. took place February 3 when 10 who are on scholarships sat-in at the South Vietnamese consulate in New York.

A spokesman for the students alerted WRL and a few other peace groups, once they were inside. WRL staff members, armed with anti-war placards, rushed to the scene and arrived in time to shake hands with the Vietnamese students as they were escorted to the paddywagon. The students were surprised and pleased to find that supporters had gathered outside the building at such short notice.

Arrested on charges of criminal trespass, they received suspended sentences.

MARCH
APRIL
1972

WRL NEWS

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OPPOSING . . .

photo by Bradford Lyttle

. . . repression in Northern Ireland are these pickets at the British Overseas Airways Corp. (BOAC) office on New York's Fifth Avenue. The demonstration was the first of three sponsored by WRL in support of WRI's campaign which has included distribution of leaflets to British soldiers in Ireland. When WRLers and CPFers arrived for the second demonstration, they saw that inside the office, eight uniformed members of the Irish Republican Army were conducting a stand-in to protect the killing of 14 demonstrators in Ireland the previous Sunday. Though they couldn't agree with the pacifism in our leaflets text, they seemed to approve of our objective as expressed in the heading "An Appeal to End Repression and Bloodshed in Northern Ireland."

SUPPORTING . . .

. . . the Danbury prisoners' strike are these demonstrators at the federal prison's entrance. As this WRL NEWS goes to press there is, as Denise Banks expressed it at a news conference: "complete solidarity" among the prisoners. Mrs. Banks had visited her husband, Arthur, one of three prisoners in solitary as a consequence of the strike (two others have been released). In negotiations with prison officials, the prisoners have demanded release of all five from solitary as a prerequisite to settlement. They are demanding higher pay in the local prison industry (gloves and electric cables), expanded educational facilities and recognition of a grievance committee chosen by the prisoners. Arthur Banks is a black CO who was sentenced in Atlanta to the legal maximum of five years.

LATEST LITERATURE

ON THE DRAFT Much of the literature has become outdated by the new draft law. First book to come out in an updated edition is Allan Blackman's FACE TO FACE WITH YOUR DRAFT BOARD ($1.25).

A new 50-page booklet is CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS AND THE DRAFT (15c) issued by the National Interreligious Service Board for COs. A new 12-page pamphlet is THE NEW DRAFT LAW (151) issued by Interfaith Committee on Draft Information.

As for that old standby, CCCOs Handbook for COs, the updated edition will be ready by the end of May. While our popular pamphlet UPTIGHT WITH THE DRAFT (10c, $5 per 100) does not include the new law's provisions, it still constitutes the most readable summary of the issues to be faced by young men of draft age.

ON EXILES THE NEW EXILES by Roger Neville Williams (Paperback—$2.95) is the story of those 75,000 to 100,000 Americans who have become contemporary political refugees — in Canada. Persons interested in this topic also might want to subscribe to AMEX-CANADA, the publication of the American exiles—50c an issue (the current issue is on Amnesty and Repatriation), 8 issues for $3. The address is PO Box 187, Station D, Toronto 165, Canada.

ON THE FBI " 'Stolen FBI Material' Published in Magazine," says a 2-column headline in the Los Angeles Times. Similar news stories have appeared across the country. In case you haven't heard, the magazine is *WIN*. The special March issue contains "The complete collection of political documents ripped-off from the FBI office in Media, Pa., March 8, 1971." The price is 75c.

FOR CHILDREN Alexander Crosby's ONE DAY FOR PEACE, first novel for children to deal with the Vietnam war, is now out in paperback (75c).

ENROLLMENT BLANK

Send to War Resisters League
339 Lafayette Street, N. Y., N.Y. 10012

WAR IS A CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY. I THEREFORE AM DETERMINED NOT TO SUPPORT ANY KIND OF WAR, INTERNATIONAL OR CIVIL, AND TO STRIVE FOR THE REMOVAL OF ALL THE CAUSES OF WAR

signature

address

city

state *zip code*

ORGANIZING NOTES

By JERRY COFFIN

WRL Midwest Regional Conference

WRL Midwest and Local WRL's throughout the Midwest are organizing the first WRL Midwest Regional Conference. The conference is set for April 7, 8, and 9 at Oakland University in Detroit. The conference will be hosted by Detroit WRL.

As it's now planned the conference will be of an informal nature and will concentrate on a wide variety of workshops. The workshops range from alternative institution building to organizing for nonviolent direct action, and it's hoped they will provide a vehicle for exchanging information and skills.

We hope WRL members and supporters in the Midwest will make a real effort to attend the conference. For reservations write Detroit WRL, Oakland University, Rochester, Michigan 48063.

Southwest Traveling Report from Craig Simpson

"Late January and February have been the busiest month for the Southwest traveling program since it first started a year ago," reports Craig Simpson. Much of the traveling was done to conferences and a lot more people have become enthusiastic about the Southwest movement and especially the newsletter which came out of the Southwest conference in November.

"In late January I spent the weekend in El Paso and at a GI conference sponsored by GI's for Peace. There were GI's from San Antonio and Austin, El Paso and Hollman. I brought a serviceman's wife with me from our local Kirtland AFB project. We made good contacts with the people in El Paso who hope to begin a WRL group in the near future. The people at Hollman were interested in having Igal speak in March.

"Early February was spent in Ft. Worth at the North Texas Conference on Nonviolence sponsored by WRL Ft. Worth. This conference was a well organized one with workshops on sexism, the American Indian, La Raza Unida, Gandhian nonviolence and farmworker organizing. Here I shared my experience and research with people from Dallas researching Texas Instruments, a major defense contractor. We also developed enthusiasm about the Southwest Nonviolence newsletter as a vehicle of communication. The Dallas Peace Center will be putting it out in April.

"I traveled with three others from the Kirtland GI group to Tucson for a military counseling and organizing session. This was a highly technical conference and included people from Wyoming, Salt Lake City, Denver, Colorado Springs, Yuma, Tempe, Phoenix, Las Vegas. I made arrangements to have Igal speak in military towns, got GI's interested in the newsletter, learned a lot about counseling. In other words, it was a highly successful conference.

"The NARMIC Slide show has been of great benefit to us, and we've arranged to show it in Portales, New Mexico and El Paso in March. A trip to Denver and Tempe are also planned for March. Finally, we're helping plan for two Northern New Mexico Nonpayment of War Taxes clinics on March 11th and 18th."

New Local WRL's Added

Grand Rapids WRL, Box 1114, Grand Rapids, Mich. 49501

This local has been working for about four months. There are eleven people who work together on a regular basis and all are WRL members. They are heavily into War Tax Resistance and nonviolent training.

* * *

Cincinnati WRL, 1255 Paddock Hills Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio 45229

This local has been coming together over the last year and in January of 1972 decided they were sufficiently organized to be recognized as a local WRL. There are eight people who work together on a regular basis on the whole gamut of anti-war and resistance actions.

* * *

Hastings WRL, c/o Steve Borton, Rt. No. 5, Hastings, Mich. 49058

This group has been organizing since spring of 1971 and now has been recognized as a local of the WRL. There are about ten people who meet and work together on a regular basis, six of whom are WRL members. Their current projects include a literature and film program, draft counseling and a speakers program. They anticipate direct action as a follow-up to their education work.

* * *

GROPE/WRL, 244 F, RD No. 1, Kerhonkson, N.Y. 12446

This group was formed in November of 1971. They have an organizing education/direct action program in the greater New Paltz area. There are about 25 people who relate to the group, of whom 15 are WRL members. They were close to the League when they formed under the name GROPE (Group for the Reconciliation of People Everywhere), and recently decided to become a WRL local.

THE SPRING PROGRAM

By JERRY COFFIN

With the WRL, the summer, fall and winter have been a period of quiet growth. Our Regional and Local offices are more numerous now than ever before (see "Organizing Notes"). While we haven't been engaged in any highly visible action since the Mayday demonstrations of last year we have continued to grow and strengthen the nonviolent movement and ourselves as an organization.

The WRL executive committee has met in special sessions and adopted a WRL spring program which will be coordinated by a Spring Program Working Committee made up of E.C. and staff members. The program is designed to bring the full weight of WRL against the air war, Saigon dictatorship and the oppression of America's poor and minorities in a series of dramatic and highly visible actions. Consonant with our desire for movement unity the League will work, wherever possible, with the pacifist National Action Group and the Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice.

The Targets

The Air War is one of our main targets because it is the current Pentagon/White House strategy for winning the Indochina war. The men in the Pentagon and White House have a low view of the American people. They feel we as a nation are so racist that we'll allow the war to continue so long as the people dying are Asians and not Americans. By supplanting American troops with a terrifying array of technology and firepower the Pentagon and White House hope to convince Americans that the war is winding down because American casualties and troop levels are dropping. Of course this unrestricted use of fire power in North and South Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos has meant a sharp increase in dead, wounded and "refugeed" Asians. In the words of our Saigon Ambassador, Ellsworth Bunker, the goal is "changing the color of the corpses." Our Spring Program hopes to educate and move people to action around the Air War. We'll work hard to have a major impact at Air Force bases to reach the people who fly and service the planes and at the offices of those companies which manufacture components for the Air War.

At the same time we're working on the Air War we'll be talking about the Saigon Dictatorship. The Saigon regime with its tens of thousands of political prisoners (some reliable sources estimate as high as 200,000 political prisoners), its huge paramilitary police force and its pervasive secret police, is an American creation from top to bottom. *There can be no end to the war until the United States withdraws its support from that regime.* We recognize that the United States, conceivably, can continue the war even if we force it to end the air war. After all, the war continues even though we forced an end to the large scale American ground war. The war cannot continue if the United States is forced to recognize the right of self determination in Indochina and removes the military and economic props which make possible not only the Saigon dictatorship but the Lon Nol regime in Combodia and the CIA mercenary army in Laos. And such public relations tricks as having Thieu "resign" one month prior to "elections" while the regime remains under control of his leader in the Saigon Senate and keeping intact the apparatus of terror and repression in South Vietnam will not work.

The mandate of WRL includes removing the causes of war. The violence of American children dead from lead poisoning and malnutrition is just as terrible as the violence of Asian children killed by American bombs. The violence of Americans imprisoned in medieval "insane asylums" and prisons is just as terrible as the "refugee" camps of Indochina. We cannot hope to end the war in Indochina and other Pentagon/White House inspired wars unless we work to end the war against America's own oppressed poor and minorities. Our regional and local offices and individual members are being urged to work wherever possible with welfare rights groups, the United Farm Workers, black, native American and Chicano groups to forge strong grass roots coalitions capable of talking about and acting on the real needs of Americans at the same time we talk and act on the war.

The Program and Calendar

MARCH 25

Children's March on Washington. This mass rally action is organized by National Welfare Rights Organization and will deal with welfare issues, the right to child care, guaranteed annual income, and freedom from war.

Local groups whose location prevents participation in the Washington, D.C. demonstration are encouraged to work on support actions in their local communities.

APRIL 1

Anti-repression, anti-war demonstrations in Harrisburg. The leadership for these actions which will involve a march and mass rally comes from the Harrisburg Defense Committee and the Angela Davis Defense Committee. WRL is working on the demonstrations through the Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice.

APRIL 15

R Day *(Resist, Refuse, Renew).* This demonstration is being organized by War Tax Resistance with the support of NAG and the PCPJ. WRL is working closely with WTR to build these local resistance demonstrations. The WRL Peace Bus is in the Southeast, organizing local actions.

APRIL 26

Automated Battlefield-Air War; Demonstrations aimed at corporations' stockholders meetings.

G.E.—Houston, Texas—organized by AFSC with NAG support.

Honeywell—Minneapolis—organized by Clergy and Laymen Concerned with NAG support.

MAY 10

Automated Battlefield-Air War Action ITT. International Telephone and Telegraph is a major contractor for the automated battlefield. WRL is working on the Wonder Bread Boycott (Wonder Bread is made by an ITT subsidiary) and on May 10 is organizing a major demonstration at ITT Corporate Headquarters in New York City. WRL people across the country are urged to demonstrate at local offices of ITT and its subsidiaries. May 10 was chosen for action because that's the day of the ITT stockholders meeting.

MAY 20

Air Force Base demonstrations (Armed Forces Day). These decentralized actions aimed at having impact on public opinion and converting air force personnel to an anti-war perspective now have support of NAG and PCPJ. WRL is going to be organizing in a major way on these actions. We will nut particular emphasis on the Southwest, working through our Regional and Local offices.

* * *

In addition, on April 22, some WRLers might want to join one of the two mass marches and rallies in New York and San Francisco sponsored by the National Peace Action Coalition.

Five Months Aboard the Peace Bus

photo by Bradford Lyttle

By RICK BLISS

The WRL peace bus has returned to New York, ending a five-month tour of the Southeast. This photo, taken in front of the Peace Building on Lafayette Street, shows our crew: standing, myself; crouched, Jeri Natali, Bill Gray, Howie Franklin; in front, our dog, Bapu. The journey, which started last October from Berkeley, California, was designed to expose people to some ideas and methods of living which can be viable alternatives to the impersonal, dehumanizing mass institutions that dominate our present system. We see the search for such alternatives as essential to maintaining the quality of our daily lives, and moreover, an essential part of the struggle towards a society based on living cooperation rather than competitive self-interest, control over our own lives rather than domination by isolated self-perpetuating power structures and love for our fellow beings rather than hatred or indifference.

Thus we have taken the search for nonviolence beyond the opposition of the many manifestations of violence evident today. We have sought to discover and share ideas and experiences that we can use today to expose and root out the obvious and not-so-obvious sources of violence, and to establish working examples of how things can be done in a fashion more in keeping with the human potential.

Our search has been one of much sharing and learning. Starting with our personal experiences and a sizeable collection of literature for the many 'alternative' groups in the San Francisco Bay Area, we headed south and east. Our travels involved mostly short visits to major urban areas, where we contacted people and groups interested in local alternatives. Food cooperatives, free schools and clinics, ecology centers, underground newspapers, and women's groups, as well as local AFSC and WRL offices, were our usual contacts. We sought out the local movements and shared our resources for solving specific problems and broadening perspectives. In places where advance contact had been made, we attended meetings and occasionally sponsored weekend workshops, which often brought isolated groups and individuals in touch with each other. I feel that it is through such get-togethers that a broadened, communicating and cooperating community is encouraged.

The experience of extensive traveling and rapping with so many diverse people was new for me. We realized very early that an important part of our working together involved learning to live together under the strenuous conditions imposed by the compact, highly transient bus. The first two months constituted in many ways an experiment during which our political beliefs, personal feelings, and field experiences were shared, and our style emerged. We mostly engaged in informal personal or small group gatherings with those more active in their communities. We saw ourselves, not as organizers but as an information-exchange resource for people who had taken a "first step."

Since January the bus has had some experiences very different from those of the previous months. Previously our contacts were primarily in Texas and Florida, but on the latter part of the trip we came more in contact with the deep South, visiting people in Arkansas, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, and North Carolina. We shared ideas with a black minister in Memphis interested in forming a large, complete economic cooperative in the black neighborhoods. We "jawed and whittled" with a self-proclaimed hillbilly who edits a Christian magazine concerned with such diversities as the Black Panthers and the Ku Klux Klan. We rapped with a rural pulpwood mill worker about direct action towards preserving his region's endangered ecology. We spent time with a variety of rural living groups—an old Christian community, a "new spirituality" commune of 300, and a struggling "People's Farm" in black rural Alabama.

As communicators of ideas and experiences, I feel our many visits and numerous enlightening raps have been quite valuable. The enthusiasm with which we were received leads me to believe that those whom we came to know and share with also have found the exchange of positive value. A concrete measure of effectiveness, however, is difficult to establish. Certainly diligent follow-up communication—in which we were notably lacking—would provide additional information on developments. Or perhaps interest in the WRL organization—which I was regretably lax in stimulating—might be an index of our long-range impact.

I feel that the major shortcoming of the project was our lack of communication with the WRL office and media about our experiences and the absence of personal contact with the staff. I still question our tendency to avoid being an organized, coordinated effort more effectively sharing the resources of the bus. Although we discovered very early that a structured schedule was often oppressive and counterproductive, I also found our subsequent level of spontaneous destination and short-term visits to be rather frustrating after my initial infatuation with "seeing America" had subsided. We got to a lot of places, but the quality of our perceptions and exchanges were often more superficial than I personally prefer.

However, I view the past five months favorably, and I have grown a great deal towards understanding and clarifying the need for and direction of the struggle for a peaceful and loving society.

The bus soon will depart again for the South to become involved in the Resistance Day work that is being undertaken in the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida. Laden with films and literature concerning tax resistance, draft and military resistance, and the expanding air war in Indochina, the bus will help local organizers raise issues and provide alternatives through which people can express their feelings both as individuals and collectives.

Americans' Reactions to the Calley Trial

By HERBERT C. KELMAN

(longtime WRLer and Harvard sociology professor, who conducted an in-depth survey on this issue)

In April 1971 the announcement of Lt. William Calley's conviction for the killings at My Lai was met by the American public with a widespread outcry unusual in its emotional intensity. Disapproval of the trial and conviction seemed to come from diverse groups within the population. It was not clearly related, for example, to position on the Vietnam war: both doves and hawks could be found among the vocal critics.

Lee Lawrence, a graduate student in social psychology at Harvard University, and I decided to conduct a national survey in order to gain a better understanding of the massive outcry against the Calley conviction and of the complex patterning of reactions across different segments of the population.

Our survey included 989 respondents, a representative cross-section of the American population aged 18 and over. The interviews, which averaged about 40 minutes in length, were conducted by the Roper Organization staff between May 28 and June 12, 1971.

"The Central Issue . . . Individual Responsibility"

In our sample, 58% of the respondents disapproved of the trial and 34% approved. This represents a definite shift from polls conducted immediately after the conviction had been announced (a Gallup poll at that point, for example, found 79% disapproval and 9% approval), probably due in large part to the fact that the immediate reactions, as featured in the media, seemed to suggest a national consensus entirely in the direction of disapproval. Only gradually did it become apparent that the consensus was far from unanimous.

As we had expected, reasons for approving or disapproving of the trial were complex and diverse. There were some who approved on the basis of their opposition to the war, and others who disapproved on similar grounds. There were some who approved because of their concern for the integrity of the military, and others who disapproved out of a similar concern. The most common reason for approval, however, was that the individual soldier must bear personal responsibility for killing defenseless civilians; the most common reason for disapproval was that it is unfair to hold an individual soldier responsible for what occurred in the course of performance of his duty. Thus, the central issue in the public reaction to the Calley trial was the question of individual responsibility: the majority reacted in terms of their different conceptions of how responsibility for My Lai and similar events should be allocated.

We find a number of important differences between those who approve and those who disapprove of the trial. These differences become even sharper when we look only at those subgroups whose approval or disapproval is based primarily on their respective views about allocating responsibility. Not surprisingly, approvers and disapprovers respond differently to questions relating to the trial itself. For example, a large proportion of the disapprovers feel that neither Calley nor higher officers should have been brought to trial for the My Lai events (compared to the vast majority of approvers, who feel that *both* should have been brought to trial). Disapprovers are much more likely to reject the Nuremberg convictions after World War II, and particularly the application of the Nuremberg principle to American officers. The disapprovers are more favorable toward those draft boards who announced that they would refuse to draft men in protest against the conviction; this is particularly interesting since the disapprovers, who are here condoning an act of civil disobedience by the draft boards, are generally oriented toward "law and order" and unwilling to defy authority.

"51% Said They Themselves Would Shoot"

The most striking differences between the two groups are found in their attitudes toward Calley's actions at My Lai. Before going into the Calley trial or the My Lai events, we presented our respondents with the hypothetical situation of soldiers in Vietnam, ordered by their superior officers to shoot all inhabitants of a village suspected of aiding the enemy, including old men, women, and children. We asked them what they thought most people would do in this situation, and what they themselves would do. Of the total sample, 67% replied that most people would shoot (compared to 19% who said that most would refuse); and 51% said that they themselves would shoot (compared to 33% refusing). These proportions are much higher for those who disapprove of the trial—and particularly for those who disapprove on the basis of their conceptions of responsibility. About 80% of the disapprovers say that most people would shoot, and two thirds say that they themselves would shoot. The disapprovers' reactions to Calley's actions are in keeping with this view. Most of them feel that, assuming Calley was ordered to shoot, he should have carried out these orders. A large proportion say that what Calley did "was right and was what any good soldier would do under the circumstances;" most of the remaining disapprovers, while admitting that Calley was wrong, feel that it was "hard for him to know what was right or wrong in that kind of situation." It is clear that most of these respondents view the shooting of civilians when ordered to do so as the socially expected response: it is what most people would do and what they themselves would do. Most of those who *approve* of the trial regard the shooting of civilians as immoral and would hold the individual soldier morally responsible for such acts. For many of the disapprovers, however, personal morality is irrelevant in this case; indeed, they would consider it a soldier's moral obligation to obey superior orders.

In terms of their attitudes toward the Vietnam war, there is little difference between those who approve or disapprove of the trial. The approvers are slightly more dovish, but the large majority of both groups favor early withdrawal and express largely negative views about the war. The largest difference is found in their self-descriptions: approvers are more likely to call themselves "doves" than are disapprovers.

The most disturbing implication of our findings is that a large proportion of the American population is potentially available for extreme forms of violence provided they are under orders from legitimate authority. Of course, we cannot infer from people's answers to hypothetical questions how they would have reacted in the face of the realities of My Lai, particularly since most of our respondents seemed to have a rather inaccurate picture of what happened there. My own guess is that many of those who say that they would shoot unarmed civilians under orders would not have done what Calley did at My Lai (although they may have done what the enlisted men under Calley's command did). Our findings strongly suggest, however, that the ideological foundations for Calley's actions are present in large segments of the population. If the situation "required" it, they would probably consider such actions acceptable, at least justifiable, perhaps even desirable. Readiness for massive violence seems to be rooted in widely held attitudes toward authority and in the conceptions of individual responsibility that these attitudes generate.

R-DAY

This is the button (25c) used by War Tax Resistance for this year's campaign, which will include literature tables, guerrilla theater and picketing at IRS offices and will climax with major demonstrations on April 15.

"April 15 will be called R-Day (Resist the war, Refuse war taxes and Renew life)," explains TAX TALK, WTR's publication. "All people organizing for this campaign will focus their energies in their local communities. We will dramatize the horrors of the air war and the electronic battlefield and the Vietnamization program and also show how American citizens can end their own complicity with these programs."

TENT CITY ON IBMs FRONT LAWN

From April 9-15 there will be an encampment and vigil on the front lawn of Intl. Business Machines in Poughkeepsie, N.Y. Peace people from outside the area are invited to join either fulltime or parttime. The action will end on R-Day with a march to the local IRS office on the issue of war taxes.

Sponsoring the protest action is Mid-Hudson Nonviolent Center, 192 N. Main Street, Poughkeepsie.

HELP WANTED

The United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, headed by Cesar Chavez, is seeking fulltime, volunteer organizers across the country for a massive boycott of that portion of the lettuce industry which still is nonunion.

"Can you give a small part of your life to upgrade the miserable living standards of these farm workers?" asks the union's announcement. "You will not get rich, but you will be fully supported: room, board, expenses and $5 per week." For further details and for the address of your nearest farm workers' regional office, write: Boycott Central, P.O. Box 62, Keene, Calif. 92531.

COME TO THE TRIENNIAL!

photo by Bradford Lyttle

Speaking at an informal gathering of WRLers at the home of Norma Becker, WRI Secretary Devi Prasad (2nd from left), in the U.S. for a series of lectures at Bryn Mawr, urged that as many Americans as possible attend the 14th WRI triennial conference this summer.

The conference, whose theme is "Revolution—Prospects and Strategies," will take place July 22-27 at Ranmore Hall, University of Sheffield, Sheffield, England. WRL is planning to charter a plane so that persons attending can fly over for a minimum sum. The conference fee is $12.50; $7.50 for students and persons under 20. Accomodation for 4 nights (the part of the conference open to all will be the first 4 days) and 3 meals daily will cost $25. Accomodation for 7 nights (for delegates who will be attending the 2 days of closed, business sessions) and 3 meals daily will cost $44.

Delegates from the U.S. will be Ralph DiGia, Jim Forest, Grace Hedemann, Igal Roodenko and Craig Simpson. Alternates—Sue Bass, Jerry Coffin, Ann Davidon, Roy Kepler and Beverly Woodward.

WRL's YOUTH TRAINING PROGRAM

In order to train local leadership the League is holding a special week-long training program July 9-15 in New York City. The faculty for the training program will be WRL staff. The 20-30 anticipated students will be housed with WRL members in the Manattan area. If you are under 30 and want to take part in this training program, please get in touch with David McReynolds at the National Office. First priority will be given to younger people from outside the New York City area, particularly from the smaller towns.

"Crusading Forerunner of Women's Lib" was the heading over a 3-column profile in the New York Times January 24 on Jeannette Rankin, longtime WRLer and Congresswoman who voted against both world wars.

HELP COMPILE OUR UPDATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

The recently re-organized WRL literature committee plans to update and revise the league's bibliography (entitled Dissent/Revolution Freedom/Peace but out of print since 1969.)

WRL members and friends are invited to suggest books which they think should be included—any book which has particularly interested or challenged you, has been meaningful to you in terms of a developing commitment, or provided just good, relevant reading. Send us the name of the book, author, publisher and price.

In addition, the committee is interested in hearing of any pamphlets or booklets we might consider for reprinting. Please send your ideas and suggestions to Van Zwishon, WRL Literature Committee, 339 Lafayette St., New York, N.Y. 10012.